Our Telegraphic News. The news by telegraph, published in an other column, would indicate that the United States Government is but little better that the governments in Mexico, where the pecple who take newspapers get up every morning to read the account of a new revolution or the reor ganization of the old government (that is yesterday's), or the overthrow of the existing Cabinet and the appointment of a new one. Two years ago we modestly suggested to Mr. Buchanan to dismiss his party Cabinet and make one that would have some bonesty and some sympathy with the people of the Union. But he did not do so, probably because he thought he would not fare very well in that event. He has doubtles this : but it is now too late to correct his error. He cannot do anything to restore himself to the confidence of the American people, or to transmit his administration to history with the marks of either honor or dig-

Many of our readers will doubtless con clude that such a government as ours appears to be is not worth pre-erving, if reent events are to be taken as the criterion of decision. But we beg to suggest that the Government itself has not shown so much We have the Constitution yet, and that is our Government. Notwitstanding all the inroads that have been made upon it, it stands to-day in spite of Abolitionists, Republicans and Secessionists. If is true, lamentably true, that It is in great distress and great peril from the continued assaults of those who owe it no good will. But the masses of the people everywhere are deeply interested in the Union. They have seemed to indorse its enemies, and now let us ascertain whether they indorse those enemies in reality. Now is the time for the PEOPLE to act, and if they fail all is lost.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION .- The Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation of the 27th ult. says-"There is hardly now a doubt but that the co-operationists will control the Convention by a majority of ten or fifteen." The Convention meets next week.

VERMONT DISPOSED TO PUT HERSELF RIGHT .- The Boston Journal (Republican) learns from Vermont that there is a strong feeling in favor of a repeal of the Personal Liberty law of that State, and adds: The Commissioners to whom the matter was referred at the recent session will, it is said, advise a repeal, and Gov. Fairbanks favors

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM .- Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died Wednesday morning at Acton, Me., aged 104 years.

## The Meeting Saturday,

Resolutions were offered at the meeting Saturday by WM. BRAZLETON, Esq., Dr. PAUL F. EVE, THOS. L. BRANSPOED, Esq., and JOHN E. R. RAY, Secretary of State. These resolutions were referred to a committee, whose report has already been laid before the readers of the Patriot. We are sorry we have not them would have been expended in other tions of the Union which once existed, no on for all the resolutions proposed. We Col. Rar, Secretary of State, as showing the position of Leading democrat, an Exe-

tace, however, to those submitted by cative officer, and the spirit in which he received the speech of Senator Johnson. Here

WHEREAS, we are in the midst of a great Whereas, we are in the midst of a great political revolution, torced upon us by a party organized upon strictly sectional principles, which are fatally hostile to the rights and interests of lifteen sovereign States of this Confederacy, and whereas compromises heretofore made with said party upon the issues raised by them (in which, in the language of Henry Clay, we yielded everything but our bonor) have been violated and wholly disregarded by them; and, whereas, we have for the last quarter of a century admonished them of the great danger of persisting in their aggressions, and our Representatives in Congress have app aled to them, and personal appeals to their people are then made by the ablest and best men

nternal peace has not grown with our xternal prosperity. Discontent and cont on has moved in the bosom of the Confede cy for the last thirty-five years. During this an experiment. The experiment consisted time, South Carolina has twice called her in uniting under one government different cople together in selemn Covention, to take nto consideration the uggressions and unnstitutional wrongs perpetrated by onle of the North on the people of the uth. These wrongs were submitted to by

ain. Instead of producing forbearance, our aggressions and ontrage; and South Carolida, again assembling ber people in Convention, has this day dissolved her connexon with the States constituting the United

The one great evil from which all other vils have flowed, is the overthrow of the Constitution of the United States. The Gov. nment of the United States is no longer he Government of Confederated Republics.

Great Britain and of the Colonies were diferert and antagonistic. Great Britain was lesirous of carrying out the principle of all nem tributary to their wealth and power he had vast and complicated relations with ions and necessities. She had a vast public Asiatic policy, which had occasioned the ackept bet in continual wars. The North American Colonies saw their interests, poliical and commercial, sacrificed by such a perry was concerned. They had taxed the selves, and had never been taxed by the Goverament of Great Britain. To make them a part of the consolidated Empire, the Parlia ment of Great Britain determined to assume

ment of the United States has become a con solidated Government; and the people of the Southern States are compelled to meet the v-ry d-spotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776. The consolidation of the Government of

Great Britain over the Colonies was attempt ed to be carried out by the taxes. The Brit ish Parliament undertook to tax the Colonies fused it. Between taxation without any repesentation, and taxation without a represen

taxes laid by the British Parliament. And so with the Southern States towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of tion; and they are taxed by the people of the North for their benefit, exactly as the people of Great Britain taxed our ancestors in the British Parliament for their benefit. For the last forty years the taxes laid by the

There is another evil, in the condition of | thentity of feelings, interests and institutions, he Southern towards the Northern States, which once existed, is gone. They are now which our ancestors refused to bear towards | divided, between agricultural and manufac-Great Britain. Our ancestors not only taxed turing, and commercial States; between slavethem were expended amongst them. Had institutions and industrial pursuits have made parts of the British empire. They were ful-ly aware of the effect of such a policy in im-our fathers in dissolving a Union with nonoverishing the people from whom taxes are slaveholding confederates, and seeking a concollected, and in enriching those who receive tederation with slaveholding States, the benefit of the expenditure. To prevent Experience has proved that slav the evils of such a policy was one of the mo- States cannot be safe in subjection to non tives which drove them on to revolution.
Yet this British policy has been fully realized towards the Southern States by the Northern States. The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected three fourths of them are realized three fourths of them. at the North. This cause, with others, connected with the operation of the General Government, has made the cltizeus of the South provincial. Their growth is paralyzed, whilst they are more suburbs of Northern cities. The Agricultural productions of the Country of the training of the feet as in doubt, as to their designs and policy.

nle the South by the tariff and lavery issues, was in the obvious course of

ing different pursuits of industry and insti-tations. It matters not how carefully the limitations of such a government be laid is her Sovereignty. Her Sovereign lown in the Constitution-its success must life. Nothing but a clear express pr the people of the South, under the hope and expectation that they would be final. But parties to the Constitutional compact in ensured hope and expectation have proved to be man lauguage to exclude false inferences. quiescence has only justigated to new forms | constructions and perversions in any Constitution; and when vast sectional interests are to be subserved, involving the appropriation of countless millions of money, it has not been the usual experience of man- ernment, it is most natural that the kind that words on parchment can arrest power. The Constitution of the United States. The truth is, they, having states, irrespective of the interposition of the States, rested on the assumption that is at an end, as a compact. It is morally power would yield to faith-that integrity would be stronger than interest; and that its perverted terms. South Care the Government of Consederated Republics, but of a Consolidated Democracy. It is no longer a Free Government, but a Deepot ism. It is, in fact, such a Government as Great Britain attempted to set over our Fathers, and which was resisted and defeated by a seven years' struggle for Independence. The Revolution of 1776 turned upon the great principle of self-government and self-taxation, the criterion of self-government. Where the interests of two neople unifed to-set of the Constitution, part of the Constitution, by the constitution, the criterion of self-government. The whole Constitution, by the constitution, the criterion of self-government and self-taxation, the criterion of self-government. Where the interests of two neople unifed to-set of the constitution in the Constitution of the Constitution ing the compact not only violated in particular forms the commencement base been fairly made. The experiment have a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, by the Constitution, by the constructions of the Northern people, has been absorbed by its preamble. In their reckless that the interests of two neople unified to-set of the commencement that the commencement have a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, but of commencement have a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, but of commencement have a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, withdraws herself as a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, but of commencement that the commencement have a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, but of commencement that the commencement have a party from its obligations. The right in do so is denied by her Northern confederates, but of commencement to the commencement gether under one Government are different, each must have the power to protect its interests by the organization of the Government, or it cannot be free. The interests of sists in the limitation of its powers to objects. of common interest. To extend the scope of to rules up against it opposition and resistories should have assumed be ism, because all sectional or local interests must ever be represented by a minority in American Colonies was to identify them with the councils of the General Government, ing over us an identity of pursuits interests her in all these complicated relations; and having no power to protect itself against the and institutions. South Carolina desires no to make them bear, is common with the rest | rule of the majority. The majority, constiof the Empire, the full barden of her obliga- tuted from those who do not represent these the great slave-holding Cor debt; she had an European policy and an govern them. A free people cannot submit power in Europe possesseso such a government. And the more it en- four times greater than that of who equilation of her public debt, and which larges the sphere of its power, the greater States when they achieved their in continual wars. The North must be the dissatisfaction it must produce, dence of the British Empire—with p and the weaker it must become. On the tions which make our existence more im

conflicts." between the two great sections of | Union, in whose service your great state the power of legislating for the Colonies in all cases whatsoever. Our ancestors resisted the pretension. They refused to be a part of the consolidated Government of Great of the Constitution of the Constit There must be conflict; and the weaker section of the Union can only find peace and remains of a broken Constitution. Comproliberty in an independence of the North. mise after compromise, formed by your con-The repeated efforts made by South Carolina cessions, has been trampled under loot by wards Great Britain. The Northern States, in a wise conservatism, to arrest the progress your Northern confederates. All fraternity having the majority in Congress, claim the of the General Government in its fatal prosame power of completence in legislation as gress to consolidation, have been unsupport- is lost, or has been converted listo hat; and ed, and she has been denounced as faithless we, of the South, are at lest driven together tare" is the only limit to the legislation of to the obligations of the Constitution, by the by the stern destiny which controls the exiseither; and the majority in Congress, as in very men and States who were destroying it tence of nations.

the British Parliament, are the sole judges of by their usurpations. It is now too late to Your bitter experience of the faithlessner. the expediency of the legislation this "Gen-eral Welfare" requires. Thus, the Govern-United States. All confidence in the North may have been necessary to evolve those

which no promises nor engagements can fill.

It cannot be believed that our ancestors would have assented to any union whatever with the people of the North if the feelings with individuals. We are satisfied with ours. and opinions now existing amongst them had if they prefer a system of industry, is which and opinions now existing amongst them had to promote British interests. Our fathers resisted this pretension. They claimed the right of self-taxation through their Colonial Legislatures. They were not represented in the British Parliament, and, therefore, could not rightfully be taxed by its Legislation. They be taxed by its Legislation. the British Government, however, offered them a representation in Parliament; but it power of regulating commerce by a mojority, that they would support the extension of the them and offered them to protect themselves from the majority, and they refused it. Between taxation without any results of the solution of the themselves from the majority, and they refused it. Between taxation without any results of the solution of the themselves from the majority, and they refused it. Between taxation without any results of the solution and Georgia, nours a day—and the safet and beyone the themselves the first of the solution of the solutio can slavery existed in all the States but one. therefore, protects labor-by which our pop The idea that the Southern States would be | ulation doubles every twenty yearsation adequate to protection, there was no made to pay that tribute to their Northern | which starvation is nuknown, and abunda lifference. In neither would the Colonies tax | confederates, which they had refused to pay | crowns the land-by which order is preservthemselves. Hence they refused to pay the to Great Britain; or that the institution of ed by an unpaid police, and the many fertile Airican slavery would be made the grand regions of the world, where the Co basis of a sectional organization of the North to rule the South, never crossed the imaginataxation. They are in a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation; and they are taxed by the people of representation in Congress for three-fifths of gether, and we must be the most congress. our slave. There is nothing in the proceed-ings of the Convention which framed the Constitution to show that the Southern States and we require no other instrument to con-Congress of the United States have been laid still less, that they would have formed a United together, and we must be a great, with a view of subserving the interests of the North. The people of the South have States, having a majority in both branches of must spread throughout the civilized world, been taxed by duties on imports, not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with revenue—to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in their productions of their mines and manufactures.

States, having a majority in both branches of the Government. They and pass down, we trust to the remotest were guilty of no such folly. Time, and the progress of things, have totally altered the relations between the Northern approach the divinized world, and pass down, we trust to the remotest ages. We ask you to join as in forming a majority in both branches of the Government. They are passed throughout the civilized world, and pass down, we trust to the remotest ages. We ask you to join as in forming a progress of things, have totally altered the relations between the Northern approach the civilized world, and passed own, we trust to the remotest ages. We ask you to join as in forming a progress of things, have totally altered the relations between the Northern approach to the contract of the c States since the Union was established. That mselves, but all the taxes collected from | holding and non-slaveholding States. Their

Experience has proved that slaveholding flected three-fourths of them are expended fairest portions of the world elsewhere have South are the basis of the foreign commerce of the United States; yet Southern cities do not carry it on. Our foreign trade is almost annihilated. In 1740 there were five ship be made free States or slave States. It is trade in the states of the United States and the states and the states are states. yards in South Carolina, to build ships to that among those who aided in his electorary on our direct trade with Europe. Betthere are various shades of unti-slaver tween 1740 and 1779, there were built in tility. But if these yards twenty-five square rigged yessels.

alienate it. Inference has no plais not at all surprising, that those construed away all the limitations Constitution, should also by conclaim the annihilation of the Sove the States. Having abolished all bar the express provisions of the Constitu

its power over sectional or local interests, is ern States. We would have preferred that Government must necessarily be a despotcounsels of the other Southern States, Prov idence has cast our lot together by extendrule of the majority. The majority, consti-tuted from those who do not represent these sectional or local interests, will control and ing its arms over a territory larger than any

contrary, the more it abstains from usurped powers, and the more faithfully it adheres to the limitations of the Constitution, the stronger it is made. The Northern people inhabiting it—with common instintions to defend, and common danger to advert the window nor the faith to provide, that to observe the limitation of the Constitution was the only way to its permitted. strides to power and expansion. In the field Under such a Government, there must, of as in the cabinet, you have bed the way to it ourse, be many and endless "irrepressible renown and grandeur. You we loved the

is lost by the South. The faithlessness of the North for a half century has opened a gulf of separation between the North and the South to prepare you for the grand mission of vin-

FLORIDA.-The election news from this State is not very encouraging to the immediate secessionists. It is thought that the cooperationists have won the victory.—Mont. (Ala.) Confederation, Dec. 28.

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ctory assurances that she wi

ieved that Gen. Scott recently sul the President a plan for the block Charleston harbor, and reinforcing all Southern garrisons. It is not ver, favorably received. the Committee of 33 Taylor, of La., sale

was satisfied that nothing could be effected the should retain his place to join in a nority report. On motion of Adams, of Mass., a bill to ad-

ait New Mexico was ordered to be prepared v a vote of 12 to 10. The President has accepted Fluyd's resig

Washington, Dec. 31 .- Senate .- The Kan as hill was postponed till Monday.

Benjamin is speaking on affairs of the

New York, Dec. 31.—The steamer Kan, to has arrived at Sandy Hook, with Liv and dates of the 19th. The steamer Air ad arrived out. Cotton sales of two days 35,000 ch speculators and exporters took 15. ales. The market was active. The steamr's news from the United States caused at advance of 1. closing browant. Mancheste dvices are tavorable. Breadstuffs quiet; all salities slightly advance d. C.ff e stendy visions dull. Consuls 931 931 Ex-divi Money market generally unchanged

The steame Kangaroo bas \$15 000 speci-The Allies have evacuated Pekin. The Galway fine is temporarily suspende The London Times says Buchamun's mer

age is an evasion of all responsibility, and contrasts him with Jackson. It is reported that 40,000 weavers are in starving condition at Coventry. Paris .- Brendstuffs bave an advancing endency. Francis 2nd calls on the garri

The French fi et leaves soon. Viterbo continu d insurrectionary. It is ported that the French are preparing to vacuate it.

The Bavarian minister to Turin has been The Sardinian minister at Munich is to be The Hangarian Conference at Graw on th Bounay, Business was flat. Freight 10 ogs per ton.

Mesers. Dodge & Granbonata bare sus nded. Liabilities 40,000 pounds. American Stocks declined. English kinds are depressed on account of the heaviness of the Paris Bourse, coupled

vith intimations given to Austria that aust cossent to sell Venetia or prepare for The projected Turkish loan is a complet

The steamer North America has arrived a rtland with Liverpool dates of the 21s tia Queenstown. Cutton sales of the week 133 000 bales, of

The news from the United States, and the Chinese peace news, caused an advance of 1. Market buoyant and active. Sales Fri-day 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4 000 bales, closing firm. On leans fair 74; Orleans middling 74; Mobilfair 74; Mobile middling 74; upland fair 73; upland middling 7. Stock at Liverpool 539. 000 bales, of which 405,000 bales are Ameri can. Breadstuffs firm and in good demand Provisions quiet; corn has an advancing ten

Negotiations for the evacuation of Gaet paying failed, the bombardment would re ommence on the 19th.

From Philadelphia, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 .- The rumor that en burned is false.

Later from Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 .- The Indians, 90 rong, are fifty miles from Dallas. The seters are leaving in large numbers. Compa les of rangers are organizing to proceed to

The steamer DeSoto, with Havana dates of the 27th, bus arrived. The monetary crisis in Cuba is severe. Tw millions Treasury notes and \$800,000 new bonds have been issued which the merchants

agreed to receive. Fire. MILWAUKIE, Dec. 31.—The Lake Michigan Flour Mills are burned. Loss \$35,000. Insured \$20,000, Also, Collins & Andre's warehouse. Loss \$15 000, The city offices and other buildings at the

corner of East Water and Huron streets are. also burned. TROY, Dec. 31 .- Gen. Wool, in the Daily Times, says if Fort Sumter be surrendered to the secessionists 200,006 men will be ready in 20 days to take rengeance on all who will betray the Union into the hands of its ene-

Markets by Telegraph. New Onleans, Dec. 31.—Cotton active; Sugar steady, 4a5. Molasses 23a24. Flour has an advancing tendency; 5 50 15 621. Corn active, 68475. Mess Pork buoyant, 15 00a15 75. Freigut to Liverpool slightly ad-

vanced, 11-16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The steamer's news aused great firmness in Flour, 4 50 4 60 Wnisky 131. Mess Pork dull, 14 50.15 90. N.w York. Dec. 31 .- Flour advanced 5 04; sales 8,500 buls, 5 20 15 30; wheat advanced 1a2c; Corn quiet, advanced ic. sales 31,000 bushels 70a72; Mess Pork firm 16 25;

Rio Coffee, saies 240 bags 11a12; Sugar stendy, sales 680 bbds. 51 51; Moiasses, Oc-leans, sales 205 bbds 32a36. Arrived. New ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Oswego fro lla gow, Aquilla from Rio, Greenman fro lew York, and bark Benox-from Providence have arrived.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—The river is falling with 7 feet water in the camil.

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and Cherry Street, City Bank, Georgia and South Carolina money taken at par for Goods. dec5-if Penmanship and Phonograpy. MR. DOLBEAR,

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NASHVILLE, Dec. 13th, 1860. Ms. J. W. Dormear:

Siz:—The first lessons I took from you some time sloce in Phonography, have enabled me to save more than two-thirds of the labor in preparing my sern ons, and I have no doubt it will soon enable me to save three-fourths of it. I have never spent time more profitably than in its attainment, and I feel perfect y free in recommending it to Clergymen generally, as a means by which a vast amount of time may be saved, and that too with far less effort than is generally supposed. Its principles are few and simple, of easy attainment and suited to the full expression of every word in the language, either for present, use or permanent record.

Yours respectfully, S. HAYS, Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn Nashville, Tent If Clergymen would devote one week to its atta ent it would enable them to save six times I

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